Part 3: The Contributions of Japanese Canadians to Canada

By Gail Moldaver

Some disillusioned fishermen returned to Japan but most found their way into other occupations, into competition again with white market gardeners and other workmen. And when the Japanese petitioned to have the reduction of licences halted their request was granted for this reason.

The same pattern existed in the lumbering industry. Once the demand for lumber and the shortage of labour created by the war were over the Japanese were considered superflous, who by war's end comprised 13% of the labour force. In 1925, an amendment to the Male Minimum Wage Act modified the scale of wages so that only 25% of the workers might be paid less than the standard wage and thus the demand for Japanese labour was reduced.

In contrast to the struggling wage-earners, however, a capital class among the immigrant Japanese emerged which established three logging camps in the 1890's and by the early 1930's there were fourteen independent enterprises, twelve of which had invested a total of $1,948,000, each year producing some $1,185,000 worth of timber, mostly exported to Japan. The largest of the sawmills was the Royston Lumber Company on Vancouver Island.

A positive move against prevailing prejudice was taken in 1920 when the Camp and Mill Workers Union, composed of young immigrants, was organized to arrange meaningful contact and co-operation with white labour. Its most astonishing coup occurred in 1927 when it became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which had been a vociferons enemy of the immigrants, and among other accomplishments succeeded in persuading the Congress to press the federal government to treat applications for naturalization by Japanese "on an equal basis with applications of other aliens." The TLC's co-operation was not altruistic, however, but a move to remove the Japanese threat by inviting them to compete for higher wages, raise their living standards and thus reduce their advantage in competition.

The back-to-the-land movement was preceded by a few Japanese who became disenchanted with the unpredictable nature of railroad labour at the beginning of the country. Another ripple came during the war when high prices were offered for farm produce. But the main movement came after the war when the Japanese immigrant sought the land as a means of escaping employment restrictions and establishing independence. Uncleared land was available and the immigrant farmers had valuable experience from cultivating small farms in Japan. Most Japanese took to farming in pockets of uncleared land, which they painstakingly cleared, in the lush valleys of the Fraser and the Okanagan, in the Kootenay Valley, in the Cariboo and on Vancouver Island. In Stevestson, for example, a large number of dispossessed fishermen remained in the area to farm the Delta lands. Strawberries and other small fruits became their specialty. The Japanese soon dominated soft fruit growing and operated about 63% of total acreage in the Fraser Valley, by 1934 producing at least 85% of the berries grown here. White opposition to the Japanese threat, here too, became apparent in due course.

The fear of invasion by immigration became magnified by

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The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

VOL. 42 NO. 85 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1978 TORONTO, ONT.

Japanese School Pioneer Teacher Receives Order of Canada

By JACK NAKAMOTO

(N.C. Ottawa Correspondent)

OTTAWA. — Well-known among the Japanese-Canadian communities, the Japanese language school pioneers, Mr. & Mrs. Tsutae Sato flew into Ottawa from Vancouver on October 16, to receive The Order of Canada, one of the highest civilian awards given by the Canadian federal government.

To celebrate the occasion and renew old acquaintances, some twenty odd former students and their spouses held a reception for the couple at a local Chinese restaurant. For most of 'the children' as Mr. Sato calls his students, it was the first time to see him after leaving the Alexander street school during pre-war days.

Always advocating a Nisei who learns Japanese would be a better Canadian, Mr. Sato said humbly the distinguished medal was won because of the Nisei who had turned out to be good citizens. "I actually like to share this medal with you, but I'll keep it since I am older than you," he quipped.

A bit hard of hearing and of seeing, the 84-year-old Issei related some of his sad and amusing experiences as a teacher as well as an internee during the war in Lacombe, Alberta. Foremost on his mind were always the thoughts of his children and the school building which had been rented to the military.

In looking back on his long life, he said he had been very lucky to have been given the chance to devote his lifetime to teaching. Back in 1917 he started at $40. a month and was instrumental in having the present combination school-and-hall built in 1928 for $50,000. The fund was raised during a four-year period by graduate-members of Gakuyukai by putting on school plays, musicals and bazaars. The school once boasted an enrollment of well over 1,000 students before the war.

Due to Mr. Sato's administrative efforts to keep the school building during the war and to start the school after the war, the Japanese Hall is in use today by a new generation, a different breed of Japanese people. After 49 years of teaching, he is now retired but is an honorary principal and spends most of his time keeping in touch with hundreds of his children across the country.

Toronto Sansei Skater is Headliner of Ice Show

TORONTO. — A Toronto Sansei lass is a headliner in this year's Ice Capades that started this week at Maple Leaf Gardens and continues until Nov. 12. She is Sarah Kawahara, an intoxicating 24-year-old beauty, who has been with the show for over 5 years.

She's a headliner in the Ice Capades' eastern company (the premiere troupe of its three companies) which also features U.S. champs like Terry Kubicka, Mellisa Militano and Johnny Johns and Canadian champ Don Knight. For the Toronto show, Canadian stars Lynn Nightengale and Ron Shaver skate in from the Western company.

"I saw the Ice Capades when I was a kid," the former Forest Hill Collegiate student recalled, "but I didn't go oooh and aaah and say that's what I want to do. It was nothing as dramatic as that."

She began skating when she was 4, but her love was divided between the ice and ballet and dance. When she was 9, she was offered a place with the National Ballet Company. After winning skating performances as a teenager in Canadian national competitions, she turned pro with the Ice Capades in 1973. Now, in addition to two solo spots in the show, (they're called cold spots in the business) she works daily with other skaters as the company's coach.

Time Marches On. . .

Nisei Couples Celebrating Golden Anniversary

By TOYO TAKATA

TORONTO. — Among Issei across Canada, golden weddings are almost commonplace. When it comes to the sixtieth, that is something else. Nevertheless, more than a few have rached that milestone. There are probably at least ten Issei couples in Metro Toronto who have made it. Top Canadian honours go to Mr. ad Mrs. T. Kuwata of High River, Alberta (south of Calgary) who have observed their 67th anniversary.

In addition, there are many Issei-Nisei matrimonial partnerships which have attained the golden plateau. Because the choice of mate was limited, most Nisei born before 1910, and particularly the girls who went to the altar at an earlier age, married the Issei.

Now, this month, for the first time in Toronto, and in all likelihood in Canada, a Nisei couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Tom Matoba and Hideko Uyeno were wedded November 3, 1928 in Vancouver, by the late Rev. K. Shimizu. Mr. Matoba is remembered as an Asahi player who could hit the long ball. Mrs. Matoba, born in Port Essington on the Skeena, is a very active member of the Japanese United Church.

The Matobas, who reside in Weston, have four daughters and eight grandchildren.

Coincidentally, another Nisei pair will be marking their golden milestone during the same month. They are Mr. and Mrs. Gengo Fujita of Scarborough, who were married on November 25, 1928 in MacLeod, Alberta, where Mrs. Fujita, the former Sumi Maikawa, was born. Mr. Fujita's birthplace was Wattsburg, a sawmill town located a few miles from Cranbrook.

Most of the Fujita's pre-war years were spent in Vancouver where Mr. Fujita was employed as a carpenter. Like the Matobas, they had no son, however their three daughters have given them nine grandchildren. They both keep active by bowlig and frequently visiting Cranbrock by van, as they did again this summer.

As Nisei of an earlier vintage, they have been very helpful in providing information and photos of an era they remembered as children. This material is a part of the Cultural Centre's archive collection and it will also be used in the forthcoming Pictorial History publication.

Contributions. . .

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the "fecundity" of the Japanese as the influx of picture brides sparked a family-building phase. Settlement became more concentrated and stabilized on the coast and was characterized by self-sufficient ghettos, each with its network of institutions and businesses.

The exodus into farming was paralleled by an expansion of commercial activities in Vancouver which by 1931 accommodated almost one-third of all Japanese in Canada. Many of those "gainfully employed" were dependent upon unskilled work in sawmills, gardening, odd labour, domestic and hotel service. But nearly half were involved in commercial enterprise, Laundries, bathhouses, pool halls, watchmakers and other service enterprises and recreational facilities had sprung up during the early 1900's originally to cater to the floating population of labourers, and the most concentrated period of development occurred in the 1920's when over half of sixty important Japanese businesses existing between 1892 and 1931 were opened and by 1931 one in every ten Japanese in the city held a trading license compared to one in every twenty-one non-Orientals. Many attempted to expand their operations beyond the "ghetto", only to further provoke the white fear of "yellow peril." This fear, of course, was unrealistic as most businesses were barely making a profit and survived only because of the unpaid labour of the whole family.

Gardening too occupied a substantial part of the labour force at varying times, requiring only a pick-up truck, lawn movers, hoses and gardening tools and utilizing the skills and background of the Japanese.

The Japanese immigrant had worked himself up from the bottom of the ladder in a few decades to compete successfully with the large community.

After 1931 the high rate of birth that followed the immigration of wives began to decline sharply. Still, the issue of population continued to feed anti-Japanese sentiments.

It was in this climate that the right to vote was granted in 1931 to a small group of war veterans who had served in World War I and who lost fifty-three of their numbers there. The victory was a narrow one, but a victory nonetheless, and in it the Japanese saw the hope of a brighter future. They were loyal residents of Canada and had donated large sums of money to Canada's war effort.

In 1936 the Japanese Canadian Citizens League was formed, which organized all Nisei (second generation Canadian-born) and hoped to solve the group's problems through a collective front. Four delegates from the JCCL that year appeared before a Commons committee to seek the franchise for all Japanese Canadians. They were refused on the grounds that the "charming lady and the polished gentlemen. . . do not represent the bulk of the people."

Th JCCL operated in the field of political action and public relations, sending delegates to various youth groups and public forums, sponsoring programmes to encourage youth to become articulate and engaging in research in the area of vocational opportunities. It was a pressure group in that it agitated for "natural justice" and kept a look-out for attempts to further restrict the economic possibilities of the Japanese. Its views were usually even a few steps ahead of the majority's.

Practically all Nisei personally experienced social discrimination. Each year the University of British Columbia was turning out a few Nisei graduates until in 1941, the peak year ten Nisei received degrees and for-

Con. On P. 3

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Manitoba JCCA Kids Party Dec. 2nd

WINNIPEG. — The Manitoba JCCA's Annual Kiddie's Party will be held on Saturday, December 2nd, 1978 at Knox Church, 400 Edmonton Street in Winnipeg. The party, for children of MJCCA members from the ages of 9 down, will start at 12:30 p.m.

Yes, Santa will be there with bells jingling, and there'll be entertainment, goodies, and gifts. Make all inquiries to Mrs. Keiko Nakano, 762 Elmhurst Road, Winnipeg, Man. R3R 0V1.

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* * * *

ARTISAN '78 At Centre Nov. 18 & 19th

TORONTO. — "ARTISAN '78", will be held at the J.C. Cultural Centre on November, 18, and 19 from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Our exhibition will again be an exciting display of prized works made by over 50 selected craftspeople represented in the show. Most of the artisans will have booths were you can purchase jewellery, batik, pottery, enamelling, weaving, Japanese dolls, shoji screens, Japanese stone lanterns, leatherware, glass and woodwork.

The Canadian production "In Praise of Hands" featuring craftsmen at work all over the world, will be shown throughout the afternoon. Continuous demonstrations of crafts and sumie-e (brush painting); concerts on a handcrafted guitar; and a Tea Room serving Japanese, and Canadian refreshments will add to the enjoyment of a most unique craft show. ADMISSION IS FREE. — JCC Centre.

* * * *

15th Annual Issei Pioneer Day Success

TORONTO. — The 15th Annual Issei Pioneer Day was celebrated at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre on Sunday, October 15th. It was most heartening to see a capacity crowd of nearly 400 happy Isseis.

Amongst them were Mr. Kadoguchi and Mr. Matsuoka both 96 years young, who were honoured with a special dance by Sakura-kai.

The "Issei Day" Committee wish to extend their appreciation to Mr. Omoto for his donation of lovely mums for the table decor; to Mrs. Barbara Nikaido for the carnations presented to all the Senior Citizens who were 80 years and older; to the many Niseis, Sanseis and New Immigrant J.C.'s who came to give their assistance in preparing box lunches, for presenting a most entertaining program, for providing transportation, and for being on hand to give assistance wherever needed.

Thank you one and all for a most successful Issei Pioneer Day '78. — J.C.C.C. Issei Day Committee

* * * *

Ghost Town Reunion Big Success

TORONTO. — A very successful and enjoyable Reunion was held at the Prince Hotel on September 2, 1978 by former residents of Kaslo, New Denver, Rosebery and Sandon. Approximately 900 attended including over 100 Issei, and many came from as far away as Japan, California, Colorado, and from Vancouver to Montreal. We know they have gone home with fond memories of renewing old acquaintances.

On behalf of all the participants, I would like to thank the hard-working Committee who spent countless hours to organize and plan this Reunion. Thanks also to many individuals too numerous to mention who made nostalgic displays and provided entertainment.

Due to the generous contributions of the Prince Hotel and the proceeds of the Reunion Fund Raising Dance, a substantial net income was produced, especially due to the overwhelming response to this Reunion.

The Committee decided to disburse the net proceeds as follows: $2,000 to Nipponia Home, $500 to the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre, $500 to the Annex of the J.C.C.C., $500 to the Committee for the Elderly Care. — M.M.

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Cont. From Page 2

ty-three undergraduates were studying for degrees. But few graduates were finding jobs in Canada in fields for which they had trained, even though most had earned degrees in "practical" courses such as engineering or commerce. Through de facto restrictions imposed by the government they were limited to the occupational lines of their parents. A graduate who had majored in economics and business might be occupied in some form of clerical work in a produce market; others were working as gardeners or mill hands. Among the Nisei of this period there were only two doctors and two dentists, for the most part dependent on the Japanese community for their livelihood. Only three nurses had found work, all in institutions operated by Japanese and prospective nurses and teachers were soon discouraged.

Most Nisei, then, at the outbreak of the second war were concentrated at the bottom of the economic ladder, mainly in primary industries despite their desire to rise to "white collar" status or become farmers and fishermen. The scarcity of work in the Depression years made the situation even more difficult. But even by World War II when the province had recovered economically the occupational scene had not improved for the Nisei and there was a threat of even more restrictions. They found work in Issei-controlled businesses, working on parent-operated farms or in shops, often unpaid, or as assistants on fishing boats. For those without family contacts the choices were limited to rough labour in the sawmills and other fields. Few Nisei attempted to apply for jobs in white-operated firms and those in the clerical-sales category worked in Issei-owned firms. The few who had obtained jobs elsewhere were employed in a capacity requiring little contact with the public. The Nisei at this point were practically back where their parents had started from.

The increasing hostility in the late 1930's towards the resident Japanese in British Columbia was, of course, linked to suspicions of Japan's foreign policy. By the fall of 1937 demands for a boycott of Japanese imports

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Personal Notes

Obituaries

NISHIMURA

TORONTO. — Mrs. Shige Nishimura (Ono) of Toronto passed away on October 28th, 1978, wife of the late Jutaro. Dear mother of Shizuko (Mrs. Y. Ohashi), the late Shigeo (Norman), Juzo (Frank), Mitsuo, Kathryn (Mrs. Y. Uyeda), Denise Y, and Sally (Mrs. J. Miyazaki). Dear grandmother of 11 and great-grandmother of 2. A private family service was held on October 31, 1978, by the Rev. Dr. S. Shigefugi and Rev. Y. Omori. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

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The family of the late Haru Nakao wish to express their deepest appreciation and thanks to the many friends for their support and kindness during our recent loss of our dear mother.

Mr. & Mrs. Masaru Nakao
Mr. & Mrs. Noboru Nakao
Mr. & Mrs. Susumu Nagai
Mr. & Mrs. Toshio Tanouye
and immediate families

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Eijiro Nishioka wish to express their deepest appreciation and thanks to our many friends for their support, kindness, koden, floral tributes and telegrams during the loss of a dear husband, a father and grandfather.

Mrs. Kogiku Nishioka
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Matsumoto
Mr. & Mrs. David Nishioka
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Nishioka
Mr. & Mrs. George Horibe
The Grandchildren.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to our many friends and relatives for the sympathy and support extended to us during the loss of our dear husband, father and grandfather, Kazo Kitagawa. We would also like t thank everyone for the beautiful floral tributes, donations, kodens and kind words of sympathy.

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and an embargo on exports to Japan became widespread throughout the country and the resident Japanese found themselves caught up in wirespread resentment against Japan. Storekeepers in Vancouver suffered losses when white patronage declined, Chinese grocers refused to handle Japanese-grown produce and local Chinese distributed handbills urging boycott of goods.

"Going East" to accomplish what was impossible in British Columbia began around 1936, during the time the Nisei delegation had gone to Ottawa. The reports of a few Nisei living elsewhere were encouraging while others saw few prospects for persons without specialized training although they felt that racial prejudice was much less prevalent in the East.

Dislike and mistrust of the Japanese Canadians in view of an impending war with Japan led to Mackenzie King's decision in 1941 to impose compulsory registration of all Japanese persons. The Japanese noted with some irritation that similar steps were not being taken with aliens or citizens of German or Italian origin. But they also wished to enlighten the public by disclosing actual population figures and allay fears of spies and fifth column activity in Canada, and in doing so relied on the concept of "British justice" in conjecturing that the worst that would happen in the event of war might include closer surveillance and restrictions levied on the fishing fleet.

With the entry of Canada into World War II the issue of military service for Nisei was raised. But the opportunity for enlistment did not come despite their pledges of "deepest loyalty and devotion" to Canada and donations of over $340,000 to the war effort. Exemptions from military service, based on the doctrine, "If a man is good enough to fight, he is good enough to vote", or its reverse, "If we don't allow a man to fight, we are under no obligation to allow him to vote", isolated the Japanese community more than ever from the rest of the country.

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941 and subsequent victories in the Far East set into focus the "problem" of the resident Japanese in British Columbia. The Japanese began living in a state of "suspended animation" as firings and acts of vandalism became commonplace and businesses ground to a standstill.

Fishermen were hardest hit of all when the government proclaimed that all Japanese would be prohibited "during the period of the war" for reasons of "national defence and security" from fishing, serving on fishing boats or holding licences, and under the authority of the Custodian of Alien Property all boats were seized and subsequently sold at less than their appraised value.

Japanese welfare groups were finding their resources heavily taxed by growing numbers, especially fishermen, seeking assistance.

Even the University of British Columbia did not escape the effects of racist propaganda when early in 1942 it dismissed sixty Nisei involved in its military training programme and a group of Nisei girls were told that the "university would not assist them to remain in Vancouver and continue their education".

Tension was at a high pitch. Japanese nationals were forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras and were placed under "intensive surveillance", and in January of 1942 a policy of "partial" evacuation of all male Japanese nationals, aged eighteen to forty-five years from within one hundred miles of the coastal area was officially announced but later ignored because of difficulties resulting in its execution.

In February 1942 a formal announcement of mass evacuation was made under the authority of the War Measures Act, which gave powers to the Cabinet to protect "the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada" in times of crisis. A curfew was imposed, Japanese newspapers and language schools were closed, and confiscation of various restricted articles took effect immediately. All motor vehicles, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and trailers were impounded at Hastings Park and radies and cameras were surrendered elsewhere, as a "protective measure only", in the safekeeping of the Custodian of Alien Property. This provision of the evacuation plan stated that the evacuee was to leave all goods in the protective custody of the Custodian which he was not able to carry with him. The Japanese co-operated with characteristc docility in closing out businesses, winding up affairs and disposing of homes and furnishings on short notice in preparation for their evacuation to unknown camps. The unhappy experience of the fishing boats was repeated, however, when, while the evacuation was still going on, the Custodian decided to sell the motor vehicles, and later auction off chattels and conduct the sale of homes, farms and city businesses without the consent of the owners.

In February 1942 there were approximately 23,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in Canada and whose domestic and personal security was based on property ownership, occupations and family and community organizations. They were concerned then not only over their property but also the welfare of their dependents in the event of evacuation and the separation of families.

On the same day that cars were impounded the RCMP ordered the removal, already begun, of Japanese nationals to road camps to be speeded up. At first the road camps seemed an ideal way to get rid of "security risks" and take advantage of cheap labour to build highways in British Columbia to link the interior with the coast, and in Alberta. By May about 2,000 men had already been placed on highway projects in British Columbia. The plan was halted, however, because many of the projects were too close to "sensitive" areas, according to the Department of National Defence, and also the men themselves became restive over abandoned families. A monthly wage of $50.00, from which $22.50 was deducted for room and board and another $20.00 for family support, would have been grudgingly acceptable if the men had been assured of the welfare of their families. Those who became too restive were sent to internment camps in Ontario, Petawawa and Angler.

The issue of the separation of families was also the main problem surrounding a plan to send Nisei and naturalized citizens to road camps in Ontario.

(To be continued)

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おれは侍だ（七二）

柴田 錬三郎

その絶望のさまを見まもりつつ、兵馬は、
――なんのために、にげかくれるのか、その理由を、こっちはまだ、知らんのであったわい。
と、思った。

×

もうそろそろひるちかくなるというのに修理之介は一向に、戻っては来なかった。
新藏は、したたかくらった酒で、疲れも出て、大いびきをかいて、睡った。
ふっと、目がさめて、むっくり起き上ってみると、あいかわらず、風の馬兵衛一人だけ、ぼっねんと、そこへ坐っていた。
「なんだ、修理之介は、まだか？」
「うむ――」
馬兵衛は、べつに、それを気にかけている様子もなく、
「いびきと申すものは、ひどう、人間を他愛なく見せるものだな」
と、云った。
「何を云っているか。……修理之介のやつめ、おれたちをおきすてたのではないか」
「救い出した治部少輔殿のご息女を、どこにかくまうか、苦心しているのではあるまいかな」
「ここへ、さっさとつれて参ればいいではないか」
「盗賊の巣窟へは、つれて参れんであろう」
「どっちにせよ、おそすぎる。修理之介め、あれほどかたい約束をしたのにも拘らず、戻り居ったら、そっ首を刎ねてくれる！」
「それは、無理であろうな」
「なに！」
「あの御仁の方が、お主よりも、剣がさえているのではあるまいかな」
「なにをほざくかっ！　彼奴とは、いくど立ち合うとも、勝負無しだぞ！　くそっ！」
新藏は、だんだん焦そうして来て、ここにこうして待っているのが、莫迦くさくなって来た。
その時、この家のあるじが、顔をのぞけた。
「馬兵衛、また仕事の口が、かかって来たぞ」
「今日はもう、ご免だ」
馬兵衛は、そっけなく、断った。
「いや、こんどは、いい口だ。……第一、雇い主が、ちがう。近衛權大納言だ」
「なにっ！」
新藏が、ききとがめて、目を剝いた。

夫 **中島忠夫**（六二歳）儀

十月十七日夜突然發病し、トロント・ゼネラル病院に入院し、醫師の手當もその効なく、十月二十日遂に召天致しましたことを生前知友の皆様にお知らせ致します。追って十月二十四日トロント日系人合同教会において岩井牧師司式のもとに告別式を營み、翌日プロスペクト火葬場に於て火葬式が行われました節には遠近の皆様がご多忙中にもかかわらずご会葬下さりその上ご丁重なる弔辞、弔電、過分なる供花、花料その他数々のご芳志を賜り遺族一同心から感謝申し上げております。なお故人生前中のご交誼をも合せて紙上を借り厚くお禮申し上げます。

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妻 峯子
二女 道本みどり
浩司
孫 一同
在日 親戚 一同

夫 **西岡榮次郎**（七四歳、和歌山縣出身）儀

去る八月中旬發病家庭に於て又は病院に於て色々と醫師の手厚い治療に努めて居りましたが藥石の効なく去る十月九日午前一時半マウント・サイナイ病院に於て安らかに神様のみ許に召されました事を生前知友の皆様にお知らせ致します。追って十月十一日午後八時よりトロント日系聖公会に於て河野牧師司式の下に告別式を營み、翌日セント・ジェームス火葬場に於て火葬致しました節は遠近の皆様方御多忙の處おいといもなく御会葬下され尚その上御丁重なる弔辞、弔電、供花、過分なるお花料など頂き遺族一同心から厚く厚く感謝申上げて居ります。尚故人生前中の御交誼と、入院中度々の御見舞を受けました事をも併せて御禮申上げ今後共よろしく御願ひ申上げます。

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奇妙なカナダ人

ハーマン・カーン氏とまどう

〔バンクーバー〕国境線は目に見える譯ではないが、アメリカ人とカナダ人の物の考え方がハッキリ目に見えて違うことが此處で判つたと聽衆の一人が言つた。それは例の有名な未來の予言者と自任するニューヨークのハーマン・カーン博士に「ビーシー州の未來圖を聞く會」の会場で先週起つたことである。

まず最初、バン市の企業家の半分を予想した聽衆が僅か二五〇名であつたことにカーン博士は失望した。

「カナダで最も將來性のある處はビーシー、アルバータそしてオンタリオ南部です」と彼は話し始めた「バンクーバーの未來は（一千万都市）であり（北のパリ）であるべきです。フレーザー峡谷のハイウエイの両側の田園はレクリエーション地區としてベットタウンとして開發されねばなりません」彼は彼の夢を說いた。然しそれに対する聽衆の聲は「ノー！」であることに彼は再び驚ろかされた。

「田畑はもともと人の手で造られたものです。今の田畑を買つた同じ金で數個所もの田畑がどこにでも新しく造れます」と。

これに對する聽衆の反論は再びすべて否定であり皮肉であり、彼の著書に對する侮蔑であつた。最後にカナダの人達はフレーザー峡谷の静寂を喧騒なシカゴやリトル東京に變える様な經濟的發展は第二義。みどりや自然の保存こそが第一であることをハッキリ打ち出してきた。その先頭に立つたのは上院議員エド・ローソン氏と社会主義のデビット・バレット氏だつた。

賢明なカーン博士は「主觀の相異は平行線であり、未來の歩を現實に移すには多くのトラブルがあり既にトロントがやつたように法律を以てする外ないこと」を知つた。そして又「ケベックが獨立してカナダが意氣ソソウしたときにビーシーがある。アルバーターの未來がある」という彼の十八番も無駄であり、明らかに彼が敗北したことを知つた。

閉会したあと、この未來派の斗士は早口で口をもぐもぐさせながら言つた「私はハッキリした確信を持てないながら、彼等の主張は殆んど正しくありません」そして彼は國境線一本で人間はこんなにも考えが違うかを今更ながら考えたがら、翌朝の飛行機でニューヨークに歸って行つた。

急轉の中國政策

日中友好條約批准書交換のため訪日した鄧小平副首相は、精力的な八日間の日程を終え歸國したが、極めて大きな示唆と印象を殘したことは興味深い。

行動中の副首相は、終始「謙虛」な姿勢を貫きながらも、時に發する言葉の中に明確な新中國の主張を汲みとることができる。「日本と中國が手を結べば何でも出來る」と言て日本の外務省関係者をヒヤリとさせたり「日米安保條約はおかしい」という方がおかしい」「自衛隊増强は國として當然」と言つては議評や社會党をピリピリさせたり「覇權主義者はいたるところで平和をおびやかす」「ひとつの日本ともう一つの百分の一の日本（北方領土問題のこと）がある」など、ソ連を意識した發言をしてみたり――。

從前の中國を知る者からは、百八十度轉換の中國の新しい姿をそこに見ることができよう。社會黨の飛鳥田委員長が北京を訪問したとき中國要人から、あなたの考え方は十年おくれている――と言われ、ぎょう天したという話しや、天皇への表敬訪問などは従來考えられなかつた。たしかに中國は變つたのだ。

日本から移住者減る

昨年度は僅かに四一二人

〔オタワ〕雇用移民省のレポートによると、昨年度の入殖者は一一四、九一四人、前年比二三・一%減。過去十年間の平均より三二・四%と下降している。国別では、やはり一番多いのが英國人一七、九九七人、全体の一五・七%を占めている。次は米國人一二、八八八人（一一・二%）香港六三七一（全体の五・六%）の順。日本人は總數に比較して四一二人と極めて少い。

職業別では總數中の四一%が職を持つた人で、一番多いのが管理職系統二六・二%、製造機械建築一九・六%。日本人で多いのは、サービス業の七八人事務系統二一人組立修繕関係一一人外の順。

日本人（四一二人）の落ちつき先ではオンタリオ州一三四人、ビーシー州一五一人、アルバータ州七八人、ケベック州三五人その他の順になつている。年齢は二〇―二九歳が一番多く二二四人、次は三〇―三九歳までが八七人を占めている。

静かな中級国家カナダ

日本、もっとつき合え

朝日記者が訪加して記事に

〔東京〕以下は日本の朝日新聞記者の眼から見た「カナダ觀」――一口に言って感情にこだわらず、常に現實的な道を行くミドル・パワーの国といい得る。米國と密接な關係にありながら向米一邊倒にならぬ自主性や成長一本槍に走らず福祉環境保全を重視する姿勢など日本もやたら大國ぶらず今後むしろカナダのような中級國家との協力が必要だ。

米國のベトナム戦争を批判し、中國をいち早く承認し、キューバともソ連とも仲良くする。英連邦の一員でありながら太平洋國家を目指す国……。

また地方の指導的地位にある人が大概國際感覺豊かで、國際協調派である點、米國とは對照的だ。が、これはエリートだけで、一般大衆が他の國以上に開けているとは必ずしもいえないようだが、最近の經濟不振やケベック獨立問題よりもつと目を外に向けるべきではないか。

カナダの政策に大きな振幅がないのは、常に實用主義が念頭にあるから――というのは事實のようであるが、一方カナダは米國のできないことをやろうという氣持ちもちよつぴりあるという話を聞いたのは興味深かつた。

最近日本人のそれより、カナダ人の日本に對する好奇心が深くなり、アルバータ大學では日本學專攻の教授が七人もいるほど。日本ももっと講演、映畫上映など積極的組織的文化交流を圖るべきだ。

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○…警察によると、盗難が同驛付近一帶ということから二、三名のグループが盗んでは地下鉄で逃走していると判断している。現金の被害はすでに二千弗で物品（寶石類）の被害は相當額に上る見込。

死亡

△トロントの伊吹政治氏（八四）十一月一日自宅で心臓マヒのため急死、五日夜佛教會で重藤開教使により告別式を行い、六日午前プロスペクト葬場で火葬した。

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米國のマスコミ界が「日本賛歌」を奏でる

米国の超党派民間調査機関ポトマック・アソシエーツが行った『米国民の對日認識』について、最近の米国のマスコミが一齊に日本特集を組み出したことは、一つの『トピックス』に違いない。それにしても日本人自身にとってオドロキに価する。

日米経済戦争が米通商防日使節団によって一層の決着をみて、攻撃一轉、この變身。『日本に學べといったって、ゾウがサルのマネして木に登れるか』といった米国ビジネスマンの声をよそに、今や日本再發見の記事もにぎやかだ。『努力して成功する法』と銘打ってニューヨーク・タイムズ・マガジンの最近號は日本大特集。日の丸を付けた黒船が『自由の女神』の見えるニューヨーク湾に自動車やテレビを續々と陸揚げしているイラストつき。

米国は今までとやさえあれば日本をけなしていたが、この際、偏見を捨て日本商法に學べ、という。日本は貿易黒字がダブついていると言ったって、西獨やサウジアラビヤの方が多い。米国が赤字と言ったって、石油をジャブジャブ輸入したからで、大体ドル防衛がお粗末、と喰いつく。低賃金、ダンピングと日本を非難するが、日本の賃金は今や英、佛、伊をしのぎ、品質が良くて安ければ賣れるのは當り前だという。

あのフォーチュン誌でさえ、負けてはいない。『日本輸出成功の秘密』と題して、輸出戦略の日本を紹介、『目先きを追わず長期戦、品目をしぼって薄利多賣、オートメーションによる生産高率化』などをあげる。

ビジネス・ウイーク誌は経済大國、日本のアキレスけんを日本のトップに總當りして紹介している。國内不況に揺れる日本企業の深刻さ、サヨナラボーナスをつけた早期定年制度の實施など傳えている。これについて、このタイムリーな日本賛歌は、政府のマスコミ操作？ とうがつた見方もある。

だが、ニューヨーク・マガジン誌のクライン編集長は、『とんでもない。これは偶然、且つ必然。日本はいつでもトピックだからね』と語る。フォーチュン誌もまた『十トンの特大グローブをつけた選手と子供用グローブをつけた選手と同じリングで戦うことはムリ』と日米の体力の相違を指摘している。

しかし、こうした有力マスコミの日本禮賛も、今の米国経済のむづかしさという『場』では、日本の黒字攻撃と同じ『根』なのかも知れない。それにしても、カナダのマスコミ界の日本に関する限り、おとなしいのは『國柄』によるのだろうか？ むしろ日本のマスコミの方が先取りして動き出したようだ。

佐藤校長の叙勲を祝して

古荘 紫苑

日加両国の架け橋たらんと日系の語学に賭けし師は生涯を

誉れあるカナダ勲章師の胸に いまこそ成れり日加の架け橋

祝賀会

師の叙勲誇りをもちて会場に溢るるばかりの歓びの顔

師の熱情消ゆることなく教え子の祝辞司会の流暢な日本語

夫人へ捧ぐ

ひたすらな夫を援けて陰に在り床しく香る白百合の花

水無月句会十月課題『晩秋』

老いて皆佳し晩秋の一世日　沖廣 南旅選

堀詰の柳の賑い秋(た)ける　伊藤 鵬舟

簾をかけば冷かに秋暮るる　北村 芳

スト続き表情尖る暮の秋　黒川 愛香

晩秋や顔の陰れの日を重ね　矢田 綠星

霧見ゆる丘晩秋の彩濃ゆし　新谷 花野

晩秋のテラスや椅子の所在なく　北村 夏青

晩秋の万年青の鉢へ火の際　鈴木 美知子

己が身の秋の行衛を見詰めけり　香川 りつ子

行く秋や動かぬ蝶の羽合せ　北村 勝

晩秋や足に木の葉の音からむ　渡邊 屯行

測量機晩秋の鐘鳴せばめ居り　野瀬 眞澄

牛運ぶ貨車の何處まで秋晩し　三輪 志津

晩秋や零(こぼ)れをあさる鳥の群　酒井 秋山

晩秋や重ね着印き孫を押す　池田 清香

晩秋のかかる一と日のおだやかさ　同選者

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DAVID SMITH MAYOR X

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☒料金は氏名と家族一同と英字アドレスを入れてご氏名三名まで五弗。それ以上一名増す毎に二弗。

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經済不安が増大 分離獨立は低迷

レベック首相が柔軟態度へ

〔クベック〕昨年夏から強行したクベック州のフランス語一本化政策は、いろいろな面でヒズミをもたらしている。先ず英語系大企業の州外大量流出を招き、クベック經済の地盤沈下をきたした。經済不安の中で、州民の獨立志向はむしろ弱まり、レベック政權は公約である州民投票のタイミングをつかみかねたまゝ失業者の増大、インフレ對策に追いまくられている。

州外流出の大手は、ローヤル銀行とサンライフ保險などで、これに付随する廣告宣傳、印刷、マーケッテイングなどの業界の規模縮小を招き、繊維、皮革、家具などのれい細地場産業に大きく響き、州内失業者は三十五万余、失業率十二%(カナダ全体で八%台)と他州に比して悪化が目立つ。

レベック政權がフランス語政策を強行した裏には、長年にわたる英米系企業の經済支配と佛語系住民の經済的地位の低さへのいらだちと不安があるのは争えない。が、いくつかの世論調査の結果は、獨立賛成は二五%どまり、反對は七〇%にも達している。反對理由の中で大きいのは『理想は獨立だが、獨立に伴う經済不安を恐れる』と現實的立場をとっている。

この厳しい現實の前には、レベックの政權もこれを徐々に修正せざるを得なくなり、企業内の英語使用にも道を開き、最近は『分離、獨立』の看板を塗り替え、代わりに『カナダとの主權連合の確立』というあいまいな表現を使い始めた。これについてセラン政府關係担當相に質すと『政治的には完全な主權獲得。經済的には同盟關係』その念頭にあるのは欧州共同体のカナダ版ということだ。クベックにだけ特別な地位を與えれば、他州の强い反撥を予想されるので、ツルドー首相もクベック獨立の封じ込め作戦に動いているようだ。ツルドー、レベックの綱引きはまだまだ續く—と現地の消息筋は見ている。

米兩院の中間選擧で 民主黨が大勝利博す

〔ワシントン〕今週行われた米国下院議會の中間選擧で、カーター大統領のひきいる民主黨候補者が相手の共和黨候補をほとんど總なめにして大勝利を博した。兩党の優劣差は二對一となり、前議會の優劣差を持續した。この中間選擧の結果カーター大統領の株は急騰し、一九八〇年大統領選擧にカーター大統領の再選の公算が大きくなってきた。

民主黨の四三五議席の下院議會で、二十議席以上失うかも知れないと憂慮していたが、落選はほんの一にぎりほどで食い止め、判明した結果では二三三對一二一と二對一の割合で當選した。下院議會は各議席に勝負がかけられたが、上院議會は百議席のうちわづか三十五議席が競争された。

共和黨はウォーターゲート事件以來、盛り返しに失敗していたが、ある地區での勝利で多少自信を回復している。

貯蓄公債利子九・五%に

取扱い業者はてんてこ舞い

〔オタワ〕連邦政府は既報の公定歩合引上げに應じ、カナダ貯蓄公債七年ものの利率をさらに九・五%に引き上げた。從來の八・九%からさらに九・二五%と三段跳び。このめまぐるしい對應策に途まどっている購入者や舊券の所有者に混乱をきたさないよう、宣傳や買込みのキャンペーンに忙しい。

こんど新しく発行された分は、購入制限を一人當り從來の三万ドルから五万ドルに引き上げ、さらに舊券一万ドル券所持者は新券一万ドル分の外さらに五万ドルまで買えます—その他色々特典があります、詳細は最寄りの金融機關で、このチャンスをお見逃しなく—と宣傳に大汗だ。

郵便勞組首腦らを起訴

復職令を無視せよとけしかけて

〔オタワ〕オタワ政府は先業の郵便局内事務關係勞組員が、法律化された復職令を無視してストをつづけたことに對し、同勞組のトロント、バンクーバー、ハリファックス及びモントリオール各市のリーダーを起訴することになった。

すでに同勞組首腦者五名(ペロー組合長も含めて)は法律無視を組合員に奬勵したことにからんで起訴されることになっている。オットー司法大臣は『同勞組員二万三千人を個々に起訴することは大變なことで、到底裁判にかけ得られない』と語っている。

したがって、同勞組のリーダー格を、この際法律違反者として起訴し、裁判にかけることに決定したと、同大臣が今週發表した。

日米加の漁業会議

〔バン市時事〕當地で開かれていた日米加三国による北太平洋漁業国際委員会は先週末、四日間にわたる会議日程を終了した。同委は日米加漁業條約に基づき二百カイリ水域移行以後の水産資源の評價などを協議した。

この中で、ベーリング海の漁場におけるスケトウタラの資源量が一〇〇万トンと推定されることが確認された。一方、北太平洋水域におけるサケ、マスについては、すでに日米加漁業條約により操業區域などが決まっており、特に規制問題は取り上げられなかった。次回は來年一月二十九日、東京で開催と決った。

カナダも 公定歩合引上げ

〔オタワ〕ジャック・ホーナー通産相は先週記者会見し、今回の米國の打ち出した一連のドル防衛措置を評價するとともに、『カナダの現状では銀行利子を上げざるを得まい』と語った。『好むと好まざるとにかかわらず世界市場で難しい局面があろうとも、對米輸入でいつも高値をつかんでいることにもなるし、現行一〇・二五%の公定歩合は適當なものではない。長い目で見るなら、この発表はカナダに有利な結果となるだろう』と。これについて、進歩保守黨のシンクレア・スティブンス氏は、『少くとも十一月半ば、銀行利子はあと〇・五%上げざるを得ないだろう』と語った。

本社を移す 最大の信託会社

〔モントリオール〕カナダ最大の信託會社、ロイヤル・トラスト會社は、本社をモントリオールからオタワに移す再編成の最終段階に入った。ロイヤル・トラスト會社持株者七千八百人は今週『持株を來る十二月一日までにオタワが本社となるロイヤル・トラスト會社の社債に變更すること』の通知をうけた。

同社はクベック州法から解放され、連邦政府下にチャーターされた會社に變更することになる。從って多角經營が可能になるので、モ市本社をオタワの同會社支店に移轉することにし、オタワ會社を本社とすることになったもので、モ市會社員は從前通り同社に通勤し、オタワに移ることにはならない。

ユダヤ人の大量殺害 ト大學で來年から教科目に

○…トロント大学は、來年の歴史專攻學生に對し第二次大戦中、ドイツによりユダヤ系人が大量殺害された『ホロコースト』を教科目にすることになった。カナダ大學で、一定人種グループに對する壓迫または殺害を教材にするのは初めて。

○…ユダヤ系人グループの代弁者は『我々の人種が、戦時中に受けた迫害の事實は、今まで我々の間にのみ徹底されて來たが、トロント大學が、これを一般學生に教え込むことは大賛成である』といっている。かかる人類の不幸事が、當時のドイツ人によって公認されたという心理は追及する必要がある、としている。

○…トロント大學では來年、第三學年の歴史專攻學生に、なぜかかる大量殺人が平然と行われてきたかを三段階に分けて教えると、同大學歴史教授がいっている。

予算案上程

〔オタワ〕クレチエン藏相は今週下院議會で新予算案は來る十一月十六日に上程すると發表した。同相はある州の首相が、予算上程を二週間延期するよう要請されたと述べたが、約束通り、十一月中旬上程を守ることにしたといっている。

ア州と日本 友好深まる

〔東京〕ローヒード・アルバータ州首相の『日を大西洋から太平洋へ』というかけ聲で今まで欧米一辺倒の同州貿易の相手は急角度に日本へ傾斜。貿易だけでなくオイルサンドの共同開發日本向け粘結炭輸出の專用鉄道敷設と矢つぎ早やに打ち出している。

同州の廣報局長ラバーナ・サローム夫人は、ローヒード首相の特命で度々訪日、兩国間の友好親善に努めてきた。最近は北海道との間に酪農の共同研究、アイスホッケイと柔道のコーチ相互交換などに力を入れているが、こんどはアルバータ州の藝術家による作品展を開くという。

ベトナムは ソ連の基地

〔東京〕ソ連とベトナムが三日締結した友好協力條約は軍事同盟條約の性格を持つことが明らかとなった。事實上無期限のこの條約によって、ベトナムはソ連のスパイ衛星基地の建設も認め、ソ連陣營の中にはっきり組みこまれることになりアジアの安定が懸念されている。